## **Question: What exactly is meant by *operator*?**

This is a special symbol that indicates a particular operation, like adding two numbers, or getting the product or quotient. To see all of the currently defined operators in C#, have a look at this Microsoft Documentation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/>

For now, just worry about the + (add), - (subtract), \* (multiply), / (divide) and % (modulus).

**Question: OK, so I get the add etc, but what’s modulus?**

The modulus operator returns the remainder after one number is divided by another. In C#, modulus is indicated by %. For instance,

11 modulus 3 is 2, because 11 divided by 3 is 3 remainder 2.

What’s 99 modulus 5? How about 4 modulus 11? The answers are at the end of this set of KWAC notes.

**Question: What use is the modulus operator in programming?**

The modulus operator is a very useful tool. Using the modulus operator you can implement timing, you can cycle through a list (you’ll find out about these later, for now, just assume an organized collection of things).

A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated**Question: Camel casing? Pascal casing?**

It is always a good idea to give variables and other entities in computer programming, names that indicate the purpose – this is part of self-documenting code, and makes your code easier to maintain. You would use the word *balance* to refer to the balance of a checking account, rather than *apple*. Camel Casing is the convention whereby the names you give to the elements that make up your code, are rendered easier to read by capitalizing the letters of logical words in the name. Best explained with an example:

decimal checkingAccountBalance; // This is camel cased and easier to read

decimal checkingaccountbalance; // This is not camel cased and is more difficult to read

By convention, variable names begin with a lower case first letter, and camel casing proceeds as above.

Pascal Casing is a variant of Camel Casing, in which the first letter is upper-cased. This is usually reserved for properties of objects, and Classes, which you will see later. Here is an example of a Pascal cased name, BankEmployee.